

OUR very large stock of Oriental Pearls allows us to maintain our uniform prices even while the market shows a sharp upward trend due to the closing of the Persian fisheries.

DREICER & CO
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH
NEW YORK

promise, in which only "liners" are guaranteed safety. Mr. Lansing uses in the present note the phrase "vessels of commerce," and it is held that an acceptance of that term would give it a meaning in the correspondence which would considerably broaden Germany's obligations.

It is in the paragraph next to the last that the threat to break off relations is found, as well as the word "demand," appearing here for the first time in the correspondence with the Teutonic allies. The threat, though implied rather than direct, is clear and distinct. Austria is warned that "as the good relations of the two countries must rest on a common regard for law, the United States 'demands' denunciation of the attack on the Ancona, punishment of the man responsible and reparation. Thus the good relations of the two countries are made to depend on the granting of the demands."

Only in German and Austrian circles here to-night is any hope expressed that the Austrian government will not reply in such a way as to insure the breaking of relations. American officials and students of the situation see no chance that Austria will yield and believe that President Wilson will back down after so vigorous a statement. The Germans take another point of view. They have not forgotten Bryan's assurance to Dumba that President Wilson's notes were written for political effect at home.

Hopes for Discussion.
"Normally, yes, we would call that an ultimatum," said one man in close touch with the Austrian embassy. "But we have got used to ultimatums. Maybe it is a real one, maybe not. We hope the State Department will be willing to discuss matters."

"I have no doubt the German and Austrian governments will consult about the note. The German government may be better able to understand that the Austrian government will not know what to make of it—the Austrian people will go, what you call 'up in the air.' They are not used to that way of doing things there."

"I know that neither government has any desire to break off relations with this country, much less to involve you in the war. My answer, I am sure, will be drawn up accordingly. But they will have to be governed by past experience in such matters. If they mistake what the note means, the consequences might be regrettable."

"I hope the note will not be published in Germany and Austria. That would make it very much harder to reach an agreement. If the Lusitania notes had not been printed, which was contrary to the way European

governments conduct negotiations, it would have been very much easier to make an adjustment, and I believe the question would have been settled some months ago. But you cannot expect a government to tell its own people that it is granting a demand which has been published and which makes it appear to be in the wrong.

Might Offer Pledge.

"There seem to me to be two ways by which Austria might answer that note without either admitting she was wrong or giving your government a flat refusal. She might claim that the German promises were not binding on her, or she might agree to them. Then she might offer to give the same promises. That would put the case in the same position as the Lusitania case, and your government has not shown any disposition to hurry a settlement in that case. Or she might admit that the German promises were binding, and then say that the submarine commander did exceed his instructions, or that his instructions were not definite enough, or something of that kind. Then she might offer to give the same promises. That would put the case in the same position as the Lusitania case, and your government has not shown any disposition to hurry a settlement in that case."

In case a break in relations does come, it is not believed that the German government would necessarily be involved. The issue as brought to a head, is purely with Austria, and unless some future development should drag Germany in, she might keep her representatives here. They would probably, in such circumstances, take over Austria's diplomatic work.

Recall Cases Held Up.

Pending the settlement of the Ancona controversy, all other actions against Austrian representatives will be held in abeyance. If a break in relations comes the withdrawal of all her agents would be automatic, and there is nothing to be gained, officials believe, in forcing other points of dispute and friction into the situation. If the Ancona case can be cleared up without a break, the other matters can then be attended to. The possible recall of Baron Zedlitz, the Austrian charge, and of Consul General von Nuber, at New York, are the most important of the cases thus held up.

Submarine Out of Reach, Excuse for Ancona Delay

Vienna, Dec. 11 (via London, Dec. 12).—The reason for Austria's delay in replying to the American government's inquiry for details in the Ancona case, The Associated Press correspondent learns from a well informed source, is that it has been impossible thus far to get into communication with the submarine involved, although every effort has been made to do so.

Ambassador Penfield submitted the American communication on November 18 and was assured that the desired information would be obtained as soon as possible. A few days later it had not yet been possible to find the submarine, and nothing is known of its whereabouts up to now. As the submarine is a large one, with a wide radius of action, this might easily happen, it is declared. It is considered possible, also, that the submarine may have met with misfortune.

The submarine commander's first report on the sinking of the Ancona already had been published, it was necessary, it is asserted here, to submit to him the allegations of the Ancona's crew and passengers before the questions asked by the United States could be answered.

It now appears that a supplementary report issued by the government relative to the Ancona case contained details supplied by the submarine commander in his first report and was not based on a second communication, which, it is said, the government, for the reasons given, thus far has been unable to obtain.

GERMANS TO SHIP COPPER BY MAIL

U. S. Quandy Over Supplies Sent by Post Stir Teutonic Glee.

LAW CANNOT AID, MORGAN ADMITS

British Action on Food Packages, Now on Way, Awaited Here Anxiously.

Intimations that the United States registered mails will be used constantly to send not only foodstuffs but such materials as copper to Germany were plentiful among German-Americans yesterday, when it became generally known that the "Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments" had consigned more than one thousand pounds of food in that way without protest from this government. More than once the plan was jealously referred to as "passing the buck to Uncle Sam," since it is held that the United States guarantees the delivery of all packages that are registered.

Postoffices cannot refuse to register any packages that are presented for that purpose, according to Edward M. Morgan, postmaster at New York, provided that they do not contain prohibited matter, such as acids or gunpowder. But there is no way in which the officials can determine exactly just what the packages contain, because they are prohibited from opening first class mail matter without the consent of the sender or receiver.

"What would you do in case you felt absolutely certain that a package consigned to Germany contained gunpowder instead of food?" Mr. Morgan was asked. He thumbed a well worn pamphlet of postal rules for several minutes in silence and then said sharply: "I don't intend to answer that question."

Mr. Morgan says that there are no laws designed to cover the cases that are being called upon to decide in the near future, or, at least, if there are any such laws he has never heard of them. Other officials who are interested in the matter say that there will probably be no developments from Washington until some date is taken by England on the Kristianiafjord shipment.

Chief Schurz, who is treasurer of the "Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments," said yesterday that his organization does not intend to make further shipments of food through the first class mails.

"The hundred and fifty packages we sent Saturday were simply for Christmas," he said. "We had received the money for the food from all parts of the country with the instructions to have the packages in Germany by Christmas. Just as we were making up the shipment we received word that the parcel post to Germany was discontinued, and rather than disappoint the poor people who had sent the money, we clubbed together and paid the high first class rates. Eighty cents a pound is pretty high to pay for food."

"Is it too much when people are starving?" Mr. Schurz considered the

matter seriously for a moment and then smiled.

"I don't think it is as bad as all that," he said.

It is understood that the authorities in England have been notified by their agents here of the Kristianiafjord shipment and that the development is awaited anxiously in Washington. The exact status of a first class registered mail shipment of food is not certain. Foodstuffs are listed as conditional contraband, but there is no precedent providing for their seizure under the present circumstances.

A formidable array of questions arises out of the case. Can England seize the food as contraband without taking the ship to a prize court? Can she seize a neutral ship without condemning it as enemy property because it is engaged in the trade of the enemy? Is the United States mail in the trade of the enemy? Those are some of the difficulties that the government will be called upon to solve if England takes any decided action when the Kristianiafjord reaches European waters.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT BOARDS WARSHIP

Continued from page 1

gleamed upon the brass buttons of his pea jacket, on the anchor and the "U. S. N." on the front of his peaked cap. Above a mighty array of buttons, the sight of which would make a commuter's back ache, a keen weather-beaten face peered cheerfully. A grin wrinkled his tanned cheeks and made the iron gray mustache stand out stiff. "I've just been shopping," Chief Boatswain's Mate Percival announced between pants for breath. "Come aboard and I'll show you the chimney."

"Some party is no word for it," he continued, as he led the way up the steep gangplank. "We are going to have the greatest party ever uncooked in this city."

As he reached the deck he suddenly stiffened, brought his heels together and stood at attention, facing the stern. "Colors," he said solemnly.

Far away, windblown, a band played the "Star Spangled Banner." With bundles, destined to make children laugh on Christmas, piled about his feet, the Chief Boatswain's Mate stood rigid, until the battleship had spoken her good-night to the star. Then he

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H. Percival, chief boatswain's mate of New York, who will bring Yule cheer to children.

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Equitable service will grow better all the time

It is almost an axiom that a thing degenerates in quality when it becomes popular. Personally, we don't intend to permit the Equitable service to fall off one iota from its present high standard.

On the contrary it is going to reverse tradition and improve with age.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

RULERS TO FALL AS EDEN CLOSES

Kings, Roosevelt and Death of Caesar Go Under Hammer To-day.

FEW BID MUSEE EXHIBITS GOODBY

Hundreds of Wax Attractions Will Go to Showmen Who Are Ready to Buy.

An American solution of the European war will be enacted this morning on Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, when wax likenesses of kings and emperors will be toppled from their thrones, unceremoniously carried to the block and put under the hammer. Eden Musée, for thirty-one years partner of the Statue of Liberty and Grant's Tomb in entertaining New York's country cousins, will go the way of horse cars and telegraph poles, and the rulers of the world, makers of history and prominent people, past and present, will suffer the indignity of being sold to the highest bidder.

Only a couple of hundred sentimentalists visited the old hall yesterday to catch a last glimpse of the death of Julius Caesar and the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition. E. G. Danell, who started work in the hall when he was seventeen and is now manager, surveyed the crowd ruefully. "I can remember on Dewey Sunday," he said, "we had 12,000 people come here. And when McKinley died 8,000 paid admission fees to see his wax figure lie in state."

It must be said that the passing of one of New York's landmarks was not the cause of much concern on the part of the motley collection of costumes and hall. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, attired, ladies and gentlemen, in the original costume of Camille which she wore years ago, was as fresh and fair and as graceful as the very day she took her place on the platform, there to be viewed by Aunt James and Uncle Joshua from countless towns upstate and in Jersey.

Abraham Lincoln, about to be roused from a seat which he occupied for over a score of years, was entirely unconcerned at the prospect. "There's the great emancipator," said one of the attendants, mournful over a fellow about to lose his job, "we'll never see him again."

"And there's the Colonel," said the reporter, pointing to where friend Roosevelt was standing, strangely silent, attired in a Boy Scout outfit. An elderly gentleman to the right was telling his wife how the last time they had been to the Musée was twelve years ago, when they came to New York on their silver anniversary.

"Who's that woman up there?" his wife asked.

"Lemme see: 'No. 1—Cleopatra.' Fudge! That ain't Cleopatra! That woman has more clothes on than a Sunday school teacher."

That's Alice Longworth's wedding dress over there," said the attendant impressively.

H. Karp, auctioneer, of 477 Broadway, will put 389 lots on sale at 10:30 this morning, among them the Palais Du Costume collection of costumes and figures from the Paris Exposition, created by M. Felix, the celebrated French costumier, and which originally cost \$600,000. Richard Holland purchased them for \$50,000 and displayed them at the St. Louis Exposition, after which they were taken to the Musée and have been there to this date. Among the lavish gowns and robes to be offered is a Queen Josephine cape, costing \$12,000 when new.

Ajebe, the great mechanical chess and checker champion, who probably shattered more grocery store reputations than any contrivance alive, already has departed. James Smith, trainer and owner of the device, has taken it to winter quarters, and it may shortly be seen in the neighborhood of

T. R. TELLS BOY SCOUTS TO TRAIN FOR WAR

Everybody Should Be Prepared, Says Colonel in Letter.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter received yesterday by James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, declared that Boy Scouts must be prepared not only to be good citizens in time of peace, but ready for supplementary military training which shall make them efficient in time of war.

In making public the colonel's letter, Mr. West indicated that the views of the Sachem of Sagamore Hill were not those of the officials of the Boy Scouts but also giving out a copy of a resolution adopted by the directors, stating that the organization was neither military nor anti-military, "that it neither promotes nor discourages military training."

"In a democracy no man has a right to escape military training," wrote Colonel Roosevelt. "And if necessary military service any more than he has a right to escape the payment of taxes. One obligation should not be treated as voluntary when the other is not. That is why I am glad to see that the organization is neither military nor anti-military, but that it is a training for citizenship."

The campaign to raise \$200,000 by subscriptions with which to carry on the work of the Boy Scouts for three years will be continued to-day. There is yet \$117,000 to be pledged.

ST. LOUIS RECORDS A QUAKE

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—An earthquake of four minutes' duration was recorded by the seismograph of the St. Louis University from 3:16 to 3:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The territory in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky adjacent to St. Louis was visited by an earthquake two weeks ago.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Special Purchase and Sale

For Men

Thirty-six hundred

IMPORTED

SILK SCARFS

\$1.45

Ties of this quality are usually priced \$2.00 to \$3.50

More than three thousand silk four-inch hand Scarfs. Made especially to our order and strict specifications, from Imported Silks; the rich, lustrous, soft woven fabrics of the foremost French and Italian looms.

A Myriad of New Colors and Designs.

The ladies need have no hesitancy in selecting "His Gift Scarf" from this assemblage. The Ties in the assortment were selected by a man of taste who "knows" the just pride men take in a well-chosen cravat.

Know then that these are the finest Ties we could buy. Scarfs that "knowing" men will want to be well supplied with. Therefore we suggest buying in dozen quantities and have so priced them.

\$16.50 per Dozen

Ground Floor.

Forty-second Street. Next year it has been invited to spend eighteen weeks at Coney Island.

Most of the wax figures will probably be sold to showmen, and it was rumored yesterday that an offer of \$2,000 had been made for the group "Death of Julius Caesar."

Leaving the hall which in so many cases has brought the first thrill and child to childhood a last respect was paid to "Lot No. 37," the bluecoat guardian, "which residents of New York will recognize as Patrolman Kane, who has been stationed at Broadway and Twenty-third Street for thirteen years."

"I hate to see him go," said Mr. Danell, "he's really earned a pension for faithful service."

DIVORCE SUIT 'HAPPENS' TO ROBERT C. BROWN

Author of "What Happened to Mary" Has Own Troubles.

Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 12.—Robert Carlton, author of "What Happened to Mary" and a former member of the Artists' Colony, at Grantwood, has been made defendant in a suit for divorce brought by Cornelia Lillian Fox Brown, formerly of Madison, Wis. The proceedings were begun several weeks ago, but it was not until last night that Brown's lawyers could induce him to cross into New Jersey to meet Under Sheriff Thomas English.

Miss Aileen Perry, whose address is given as 17 East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, is named as co-respondent. Mrs. Brown, when seen to-day, said: "This is a private matter between my husband and myself in which the public should have no concern, and I don't understand how the information became public."

Arthur H. Bissell, of 35 Liberty Street, New York, counsel for Mrs. Brown, refused to discuss the case, saying that Mrs. Brown did not wish to cause Miss Perry any further notoriety.

Mr. Brown was married in Madison in 1909 and has two children.

At 17 East Fifteenth Street, given as the address of Miss Aileen Perry, a reporter last night found a vacant house. Two doors away, however, was the Young Women's Christian Association, and it was said there that they gave art classes and it might be that Miss Perry was a student or model in one of these classes and was having her mail sent to the Y. W. C. A.

Thomas Rawlinson, of the Hays Rensselaer, senior member of the Brown & Seaborn Company, 204 Franklin Street, has received the permission of the Surrogate's Court to adopt his niece, Miss Marion R. Littlefield, who is forty years old. Although the relationship of father and daughter between them has existed for several years, the legal adoption was not possible until the passage of this year of the law permitting the adoption of adults.

For twenty years after his mother's death, in 1853, when he was six years old, his older sister, mother of Miss Littlefield, gave Mrs. Seaborn a mother's care.

The foster father of Miss Littlefield has become estranged from his own children, and his will leaves his large estate to his niece and adopted daughter. Mr. Rawlinson saw his niece for the first time in 1900, and in 1907 he assumed the relationship of father and daughter.

AT 68 ADOPTS NIECE OF 40

NERVOUS energy that quickens the spirit and goads us on to being what we might be and doing what we might do is the living power in the poetry of Frederick Fanning Ayer. Get his book, "Bell and Wing." Read "Sword and Pen" and feel the stimulus of his indignation against war, his adjuration to oppose and end it.

Take up the pen.

Take off the sword.

Write it again.

To the last red word:

Peace in the world, good will to men!

Stick it in with the pen!

Strike with the pen

Till tears be shed;

Plunge it again

Till your wrongs be dead;

The dagger that kills without a wound,—

Stick it in, turn it 'round.

The Wanamaker LEATHER GOODS SHOP

We believe there is no store in New York with so varied an appeal, with stocks so comprehensive from top to bottom, with articles crowded so full of value at each price. There may be finer things in other good shops—and at higher prices; there undoubtedly are cheaper leather goods in other places—things that we would not sell because not dependable. But, considering all goods and the variety of each grade, and the general satisfaction that each gift will bring, we feel so confident of what we have to offer that we make

This Large, Bold Announcement

For your convenience the Leather Goods Store is divided into several parts.

The Handbag Shop

Velvet, silk, plin seal, brocades, beads and Chinese embroideries have been made up in the various new shapes to make bags lovelier than ever before. Paris has sent charming things, and American manufacturers have never been so effective. \$1 to \$52.

The Traveler's Shop

Thermos outfits, dressing cases, motor cases and many other things that are compactly leather cased for motoring or traveling. The gift from this shop might be a 50c set of coat hangers; it can be a \$150 motor case or hundreds of things in between.

The Stationery Leather Goods Shop

contains desk sets, writing cases, memo books, address books, pen cases, hasty line pads, diaries, etc., in beautiful leathers, black and colored, 50c to \$30.

The Boudoir Leather Goods Shop

Sewing baskets, jewel boxes, manicure sets and scissors sets make up a wonderful assortment, 50c to \$35.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth

Broadway at Ninth